



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### CHINA COLLECTIVIZES

Communist China reports that 85 per cent of its farm families have been collectivized. They have been deprived of their own land and now work on large cooperative farms controlled by the government. About 100,000,000 families are said to be involved.

### HURRICANE STUDY

The Weather Bureau, aided by other government agencies, will soon begin a special 5-year study to learn more about hurricanes. The project will cost about \$8,000,000. The first stage of investigation will begin later this year, when Air Force planes carrying weather instruments will fly through hurricanes moving northward from the tropics.

### ISRAEL'S DAM

A new dam in Israel is giving the dry, hilly region around Jerusalem its first lake. The body of water is 40 feet deep and extends for about a mile up a valley. It will be used to irrigate farms, and some day may supply the city of Jerusalem with drinking water.

### BUYING ABROAD

The United States made more purchases from foreign lands in 1955 than ever before in its history. Our purchases amounted to more than 11 billion dollars. Sales to other countries last year totaled over 15 billion dollars. Every year we sell more to other lands than we buy from them.

### BRITISH SCIENTISTS

The British government is starting a drive to obtain more scientists and engineers. Prime Minister Eden has asked parents to encourage their children to study scientific courses. Employers have also been requested to allow their workers to attend classes part time. The government hopes to increase by 50 per cent the number of students graduating from technical colleges.

### AIR TRAVEL

More and more people travel by airplane every year. About one-third of all travelers between Paris and London and 7 out of 10 between North and South America fly, according to a Twentieth Century Fund report. In 1955, 32 domestic and 14 international airlines operated in this country, carrying a total of over 40 million passengers.

### HIGHER WAGES

The Spanish government has announced that a nation-wide 20 per cent increase in wages will go into effect April 1. An additional pay raise will take place next October. This is the first over-all wage increase in Spain in about 2 years. During that time, the cost of living has gone up about 25 per cent.



OFFICE and apartment buildings in Mexico City, the capital of Mexico

## Mexico Forges Ahead

Forthcoming Conference of North American Leaders Focuses Attention on Country Below the Rio Grande

**D**URING the last week of March, top leaders of the 3 big North American nations are scheduled to meet at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico and Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada have accepted the invitation of U. S. President Dwight Eisenhower to a 3-day conference.

It will be the first time that the leaders of these 3 lands have ever met as a group. They are not expected to take any vitally important steps, but they will talk over mutual problems in a neighborly way.

Mexico—to the south—and Canada—to the north—are equally close neighbors of the United States. Yet most U. S. citizens know less about Mexico than about Canada. (For an account of recent developments in Canada, see the AMERICAN OBSERVER of February 6.)

Mexico seems more "foreign" than Canada, say many Americans. One reason is that English is the common language of U. S. citizens and most Canadians. In Mexico, Spanish is the official tongue.

Similarly, much of Mexico's way of life is modeled on that of Spain. The United States and most of Canada share a common British background. (Of course, a sizable number of Canadians in eastern Canada speak French and have French customs. The

United States has various non-British groups, too.)

Yet there are compelling reasons why U. S. citizens should know more about Mexico than most of them do. This land to the south is an important trading partner of ours. A friendly, cooperative Mexico is vital to our defense. Moreover, this nation is moving toward a more influential role in world affairs than it has had in the past.

About one-fourth the size of the United States, Mexico is a colorful, scenic country. Its land varies from mountain peaks higher than any in the United States to deserts in the north and tropical areas along the coasts. Most of the country, though, is a dry plateau, hemmed in by mountains.

Almost 30,000,000 people live in Mexico, more than in any other Western Hemisphere nation except the United States and Brazil. About a tenth of the Mexicans are descendants of Spaniards who once ruled Mexico as a colony of Spain. Nearly one-third are Indians. Most of the rest are of mixed race.

Mexico is a land of startling contrasts, where the old and the new are in constant conflict. Many rural regions look much as they did when Spanish conquerors invaded the country in the 16th century. Here and

(Continued on page 6)

## New Problems Seen for GOP

Big Question of Running Mate for President Eisenhower Is Yet to Be Settled

**O**N January 16, we published an article about Democratic contenders for the Presidential nomination. This present story, in turn, centers on Republican plans and prospects.

The Republicans are already agreed upon a 1956 Presidential candidate. Unless some unexpected event occurs between now and convention time—August 20—Dwight Eisenhower is certain to be their standard-bearer.

Eisenhower's decision to run for the Presidency, though, didn't settle all his party's problems. Instead, it touched off a new round of guesswork and controversy—on various important issues—for Republicans and the country at large.

Did the President, in saying that he would accept renomination, make a wise decision? Will the matter of Eisenhower's health weaken his position as a candidate? Who is to become the Republican's Vice Presidential nominee? How will Eisenhower's decision against "barnstorming" affect the nature of the 1956 campaign? These are some of the questions now being discussed by political observers.

**President's health.** This is a difficult subject for both parties. Republicans must try to make sure that the nation is convinced of Eisenhower's ability—despite his 1955 heart attack—to carry the Presidential duties and responsibilities for another 4 years. Democratic campaigners will express doubt as to whether he can do this. But the Democrats realize that they must deal with the health issue very carefully, or else they will be accused of violating the rules of fairness and good taste.

Eisenhower has spoken freely about his own health—has explained in some detail the conditions under which he believes he can serve as GOP candidate and as President for a second term. He doesn't plan to make any long and difficult campaign trips, but will rely mainly on radio and television to put his views before the people.

The President says he will, if re-elected, handle his duties as he is doing now—by cutting out "many of the less important social and ceremonial activities," by delegating a great deal of work to others, and by concentrating his own efforts upon the most vital problems and issues that confront our nation.

The Chief Executive declares: "There is not the slightest doubt that I can now perform, as well as I ever have, all of the important duties of the Presidency. This I say because I am actually doing so and have been doing so for many weeks."

(Concluded on page 2)

# New Problems Seen for GOP

(Concluded from page 1)

Democratic leaders, on the other hand, argue that Eisenhower's health *does not and will not* really permit him to handle all the urgent matters which need personal attention from the Chief Executive. "Since the beginning of Eisenhower's illness," they contend, "many important problems have been left in his subordinates' hands. Confusion and indecision have sometimes resulted. Our nation can't afford to risk letting such a situation go on for several years."

Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler adds that "our country needs a full-time President" to deal with foreign policy, farm problems, defense questions, and many other matters.

It is generally recognized that Eisenhower's personal popularity remains at a high peak. Nevertheless, according to Democratic leaders, the majority of voters will decide that they would rather not have him continue for a second term as President. Republicans, on the other hand, maintain that Eisenhower will be the best possible candidate for their party—and the best possible Chief Executive for our nation during the next 4 years.

**Vice Presidency.** Who will be the Republican Vice Presidential candidate? Because of the spotlight which has been focused on Eisenhower's health, this question will receive more attention than usual.

Eisenhower's serious illness last year was a fresh reminder that *any* President can die in office. In choosing between parties next November, many voters are likely to base their decision partly on which Vice Presidential candidate would be best qualified to take over as Chief Executive if the need should arise.

Many political observers think Richard Nixon, who holds the Vice Presidency today, has a better chance than anyone else of winning the 1956 GOP nomination for that office. His selection is by no means certain, though. Within GOP ranks he has numerous opponents, who argue as follows:

"Republicans hope to clinch a 1956 victory by winning large numbers of votes from people who normally regard themselves as Democrats. But the GOP won't have much chance to do this if Nixon is the Vice Presidential candi-

date. Many Democrats who feel relatively friendly toward Eisenhower are bitterly opposed to Nixon, because of the sharp political attacks which he has made against them."

Nixon's supporters in the GOP reply:

"If he is a vigorous spokesman for our political viewpoint—and a hard campaigner against the Democrats—that is all the more reason why we should renominate him. Nixon has given much help to President Eisenhower during the last few years. He is highly experienced in politics and government, despite his comparative youth. He would make a good Vice Presidential candidate."

## President's Role

It must be remembered that the Presidential nominee generally has a major voice in the selection of his running mate. Republicans will be watching President Eisenhower closely for indications of whether or not he wants Nixon again. He was asked about this as soon as he announced his own willingness to run for the Presidency.

Eisenhower—in reply—expressed "tremendous admiration for Mr. Nixon," but went on to say that he didn't think the time was ripe for a decision on the Vice Presidential nomination.

Whom might the Republicans nominate if they do not choose Richard Nixon? Several possibilities have been mentioned. Among these are Christian Herter, governor of Massachusetts; Thomas Dewey, former governor of New York; Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota; William Stratton, governor of Illinois; George Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Ambassador to the United Nations; John Sherman Cooper, Ambassador to India; and Senator William Knowland of California.

**Type of campaign.** Eisenhower says he will not, during the 1956 campaign, "engage in extensive traveling and in whistle-stop speaking—normally referred to as 'barnstorming.'" He plans to rely mostly on radio and television speeches from Washington, and perhaps on occasional brief trips to key cities.



SINCE THE PRESIDENT announced that he would run for a second term, the theme song of Republicans has been "happy days," for Eisenhower is unquestionably the strongest candidate whom his party could run

This plan of Eisenhower's, combined with the continuing rapid growth of our television industry, means that TV will play a bigger political role in America this year than it has ever played before.

But political observers predict that the Democratic candidate, besides making extensive use of television and radio, will do a great deal of traveling. They think the Democratic standard-bearer will seek to give the impression of being more active and vigorous than Eisenhower—and more able to maintain close contact with the people. To combat such an impression, according to these observers, Republicans will argue that the Democrat—not being tied down by Presidential responsibilities—can travel far more easily than Eisenhower.

**Main issues** in the 1956 campaign, aside from those involving the candidates' personal qualifications, will center around subjects of long-standing controversy.

There will be much debate on foreign policy—on whether our country, under the Eisenhower administration, has been furnishing wise enough and strong enough leadership for the free world. Another important issue will be national defense—whether or not our government is maintaining adequate, up-to-date military forces.

## Agriculture

Farm problems will be a big source of dispute. Democrats now declare that the Republicans are largely responsible for the general decline in farm income. Republicans, in turn, lay the blame on policies that were carried out by the Democrats some years ago.

Democrats will argue that President Eisenhower's administration has neglected the common people, and promoted policies which favor big business. Republicans will reply that they have worked for the welfare of the whole nation, and brought our general

level of prosperity higher than ever before.

**Summing up.** Here are what the Republicans regard as their chief assets or advantages in the 1956 campaign:

- (1) Eisenhower's great personal popularity.
- (2) The "peace and prosperity" theme. "Everything is booming but the guns" is a favorite GOP slogan.
- (3) Possible trouble within Democratic ranks, stemming largely from the northern and southern Democrats' disagreement on racial issues such as segregation.
- (4) The "Eisenhower team." Republicans contend that Eisenhower has organized his chief assistants into a highly efficient, smoothly operating administrative group. If Nixon is renominated, GOP spokesmen will emphasize the role he has played in this setup.

## Opposite Side

Democrats, during the 1956 campaign, will seek:

- (1) To maintain that Eisenhower's health won't permit him to carry the Presidential burden for another 4 years.
- (2) To convince voters that the Republican "peace and prosperity" theme is misleading—that the present administration has not helped make peace more secure, and that certain large groups in our population are experiencing little or no prosperity.
- (3) To convince voters that the GOP has stirred up more bitterness over the racial issue than previously existed.
- (4) To attack Vice President Nixon vigorously if he is renominated. If he is *not* selected again, Democrats will point to this as a GOP admission of weakness.

These are the main battlegrounds on which the forthcoming political struggle is likely to be conducted.

—By TOM MYER



VICE PRESIDENT Richard Nixon (left) confers with President Eisenhower. Will he be chosen as Eisenhower's running mate again this year?

## Your Vocabulary

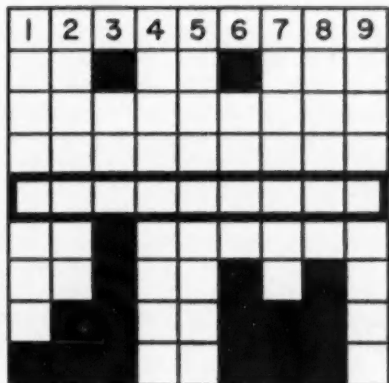
In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 8, column 4.

- Everyone agreed that it was a *reputable* (rēp'yū-tū-bl) magazine. (a) interesting (b) respectable (c) dull (d) expensive.
- In his appearance before the Senate committee, he remained *adamant* (ād'ā-mānt) in his refusal to answer questions. (a) silent (b) motionless (c) unyielding (d) smiling.
- The governor's actions were *incongruous* (in-kōng'grōō-ūs) with everything he had done before. (a) inconsistent (b) connected (c) in line.
- Many of the public buildings were *antiquated* (an'ti-kwāt-ed). (a) extremely valuable (b) new and modern (c) unsafe and dangerous (d) out-moded and old-fashioned.
- The officer in charge issued a *terse* statement. (a) concise (b) polite (c) clear (d) terrifying.
- After hearing arguments in favor of the bill, many senators were still *dubious* (dew-bi-ūs). (a) convinced (b) doubtful (c) angry.
- Many citizens were amazed at the *duplicit* (dū-plis'i-ti) of the official's claims. (a) variety (b) duplication (c) unreasonableness (d) deception.
- As soon as the news broke, the governor knew he would *rue* (rū) his decision. (a) regret (b) be happy about (c) reconsider (d) stick to.

## CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a foreign political leader.

- If Richard Nixon is not renominated, the Republican Party might consider former Minnesota governor \_\_\_\_\_.
- Massachusetts' Governor \_\_\_\_\_ is another possibility.
- Important product of Mexico.
- Mexico is planning a big land reclamation and water power project near the port city \_\_\_\_\_.
- Capital of Ohio.
- What to do about \_\_\_\_\_ prices will be a major issue in our election campaign.
- Capital of Montana.
- Some Presidents have campaigned hard, others have conducted "front porch" bids for office. President \_\_\_\_\_ didn't campaign at all.
- Adolfo Ruiz \_\_\_\_\_ is President of Mexico.



## Last Week

- HORIZONTAL: Middle East. VERTICAL:
- Humphrey; 2. Hamilton; 3. gold; 4. Denver; 5. Wildlife; 6. Treasury; 7. Venezuela; 8. Saudi; 9. Persian; 10. Atlanta.



SCHOLARSHIP WINNER Robert Moore, 17, of Silver Spring, Maryland, with his exhibit at the 15th Science Talent Search Institute (see story)

## Science in the News

THE Science Clubs of America recently concluded their Fifteenth Annual Science Talent Search. Forty finalists—32 boys and 8 girls, chosen from among 3,375 applicants from all sections of the country—received expense-paid trips to Washington, D. C. To reach the finals, these high school seniors fulfilled several tough requirements, including passing a 3-hour examination and writing a 1,000-word report on a special science project.

Winner of this year's search is 17-year-old Robert Moore of Silver Spring, Maryland. His award is a \$2,800 scholarship donated by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Robert's project was a study in higher mathematics, in which he investigated fitting together certain geometric figures. Aside from his interest in science, Robert finds time to rank near the top of his class, play tennis, and take part in Boy Scout activities.

John Clark of Sycamore, Illinois, is the second place winner. He will receive a \$2,000 scholarship for work on a special plastic used to preserve scientific specimens.

In addition to these top awards, the Westinghouse Electric Corporation will donate eight \$400 runner-up scholarships and thirty \$100 prizes to the other finalists.

Camera fans might be surprised to learn that special high-speed cameras used in science and industry record as many as 15,000,000 picture frames a second. These speeds are attained by wrapping the film around a revolving drum, which can turn much faster than ordinary cameras.

High-speed movies are used by scientists for such jobs as measuring the effect of electricity on certain materials and analyzing chemical reactions. One camera used to study the flames in blast furnaces has an exposure time of one ten-millionth of a second.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

## Radio-TV-Movies

TELEVISION viewers who envy Perry Como, believing that the popular singer need only show up for his Saturday evening TV program and then take the rest of the week off, could not be more wrong. Actually, Perry is so busy that he has 2 offices in New York, 1 at Radio City that handles his general affairs, and another one from which he runs his weekly television show.

Most of Perry's workweek is taken up with preparation for his 1-hour appearance on TV. Like other programs, "The Perry Como Show" requires a great deal of planning, organization, and rehearsal.

In case you still think this TV star has it easy, glance at his schedule for a typical week as he prepares for his Saturday evening television program:

*Monday:* music and script conferences, 1 to 6 P.M.; *Tuesday:* day off, unless emergency arises, which frequently happens; *Wednesday:* script rehearsal, 2 to 6 P.M.; *Thursday:* rehearsal in a studio, 1:30 to 6 P.M.; *Friday:* music rehearsal with the orchestra, 10 A.M. to noon, and a complete rehearsal with the entire cast from 2:30 to 6 P.M.; *Saturday:* rehearsals start at 11 A.M. and continue until the show goes on the air.

Along with this schedule, there are recording sessions, business conferences, benefit appearances, and other necessary activities.

Much of Perry Como's work is enjoyable, however, and he has the satisfaction of being highly successful. His show has been near the top of the popularity ratings since it began early this fall.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

## Pronunciations

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines—ā-daw'fō rwēs' core-tē'nēs  
 Dag Hammarskjöld—dā hām'mer-shult'  
 Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr  
 Kuba Kham—kū'blī kām'  
 Laos—lā'ōz  
 Louis St. Laurent—lūē sām-law-rān'  
 Luang Prabang—lūāng' prā-bāng'  
 Makarios—mā-kā'ri-ōs  
 Mekong—mā-kōng  
 Miguel Alemán—mē-gēl' ā-lē-mān'  
 Ngo Dinh Diem—nyō' dīn' dē-ēm'  
 Pathet Lao—pā'thēt lou' (ou as in out)  
 Saud—sā-ōd'  
 Shukri al-Kuwatly—shōō'krē' āl-kōō-wat'li  
 Vientiane—vyān-tyān

## Readers Say—

The school I recently attended held a regular election to choose the student officers. We nominated candidates from each class and borrowed an official voting machine to cast our ballots. This helped us to understand more about elections and voting.

MARY RUTHERFORD,  
Knoxville, Tennessee

America is a free country and should be open to everyone, not just to some people. If Russia allows our visitors to enter her borders, we should continue to let her citizens come here. This will show the world that we extend the freedom we enjoy to everyone.

JUDY HIVELY,  
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

The United States would be foolish to halt the system of exchanging visitors with Russia. This would give the Soviet Union and her satellites a propaganda weapon to use against us. I am sure that Russian visitors to this country are not able to obtain any important military secrets, because such information is carefully guarded.

JOAN NICHOLS,  
Madras, Oregon

We should stop the exchange of visitors with Russia. This is the only way we can be certain they will not gain valuable information from us. I think we should try to remain on friendly terms with the Soviet Union, but this does not mean we have to give them a chance to learn our military secrets.

MARIE MARTIN,  
Mount Pleasant, Michigan

We should be more strict about allowing Russian visitors to enter the country. They can gain a great deal of vital information by doing this. I think it would be all right to let some Russian students come here, but strictly limit others from that country.

CELIA MAJKA,  
New York Mills, N. Y.

I agree with President Eisenhower's proposal that a coordinator of water resources be appointed to serve in the executive office. Such an official could deal with the nation's water problem more effectively than the many agencies now involved in the matter. The shortage of water is an important problem that we must attempt to solve.

RONALD VEGA,  
Alamogordo, New Mexico

I think the Social Security program is a wonderful plan. When people become too old to work they may fall back on these payments, and they may feel secure in their old age.

JO ANNE ALEXANDER,  
Richmond, Virginia

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# The Story of the Week

## Another Try

This week, American, British, French, Canadian, and Russian representatives are meeting in London in another effort to reach an agreement on global arms reductions. The 5 nations are members of the United Nations Disarmament Commission.

One of the proposals to be discussed by the delegates in London is a disarmament plan suggested by President Eisenhower a short time ago. In it, the President renewed his earlier call for inspection by Russia and the United States of each other's military forces as a first step toward disarmament.

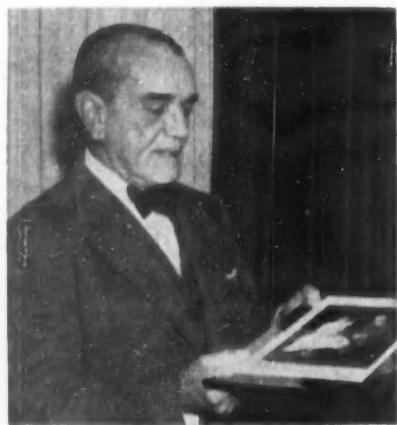
In addition, Eisenhower asked for a halt to the production of atomic weapons by all nations. Countries producing atomic materials would then contribute these to a global body for peacetime use by all nations.

Thus far, Russia has refused to agree to the American inspection plan despite numerous Soviet-western talks on the matter. Nevertheless, we are hoping that some agreement will come out of the forthcoming London meeting.

## Mexico's President

Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, leader of Mexico, is scheduled to meet with President Eisenhower and Canada's Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent later this month (see page 1 story).

Born 64 years ago in the Mexican state of Veracruz, the only son of a customhouse agent, Ruiz Cortines studied accountancy as a youth. For



ADOLFO RUIZ CORTINES  
President of Mexico

several years he worked in the office of an importing firm. He soon became tired of that kind of life, and longed to enter politics.

His political activity began in the early years of this century, when he took an active part in the revolutions then shaking Mexico. Later, he was appointed to his first public office—as a clerk in the Bureau of Statistics.

After that he held increasingly important government jobs. He was governor of his native state of Veracruz, and later served as Secretary of the Interior. In 1952, Ruiz Cortines began his six-year term of office as Mexico's leader, succeeding Miguel Alemán.

Ruiz Cortines is a quiet man who avoids personal publicity. He has not made himself wealthy in public office as have many of his countrymen in the past. One of his oft-repeated slogans



RARE MEETING. Leonard Hall (left), Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Paul Butler, the Democrats' Chairman, met unexpectedly at the Washington (D. C.) airport recently. Both were taking the same plane for Kansas City to discuss politics at a dinner. The handshake and smiles were soon forgotten, as the political battle between these 2 men was immediately resumed. They are directing the election campaigns of their respective parties.

is "I was poor as a boy, and I still am." His honesty, even his political opponents admit, is above question.

## Too Much Cotton

Peru, Egypt, and other cotton-producing countries are worried. They are afraid that Uncle Sam's decision to sell his huge quantities of surplus cotton on the world market will make it impossible for them to sell their own cotton at a profit.

The United States, which has some 2 billion dollars' worth of cotton in storage, plans to sell it for whatever price can be obtained for the product from overseas buyers. Such a move, the foreign cotton-producing lands argue, will make it impossible for them to compete for customers with Uncle Sam.

As of this writing, our government plans to go ahead with the sale despite foreign protests.

## In the Middle East

"Tension on the borders between Israel and her Arab neighbors is greater now than at any time since Jewish-Arab fighting ended in 1949." That is what a newsman said after visiting the Middle East a short time ago.

Events have been moving rapidly in that troubled part of the globe. Not long ago, Egypt's Premier Gamal Nasser, Syria's President Shukri al-Kuwatly, and Saudi Arabia's King Saud met in Egypt to discuss Arab strategy in the Middle East. The plans made by them aren't known as of this writing. But the 3 leaders are said to be working for a closer union of Arab lands.

Egypt, Syria, and Saudi Arabia already have a pact agreeing to go to war with Israel if the Jewish land "commits an act of aggression" against any one of them. They have also put their combined armed forces under a single command.

It is believed that the 3 Arab lands are trying to get Jordan, Israel's eastern Arab neighbor, to join their military system. Until recently, Jordan

had close ties with Britain. A British military leader, General John Glubb, directed the training of Jordanian troops. But Jordan ousted Glubb earlier this month, thus reducing British influence there and opening the way for closer ties between Jordan and her Arab neighbors.

Israeli leaders point to all this activity as a clear sign that the Arab nations are planning to attack Israel in the near future. They are continuing their appeals for U. S. arms.

## "World Culture Week"

Bladensburg, Maryland, High School, located in a suburb of Washington, D. C., has an unusual program for getting students interested in world affairs. It is called World Culture Week, and its purpose is to help Americans understand the way people in other lands live. The theme of this year's annual program, held a short time ago, was "All people of the world are neighbors."

For an entire week, Bladensburg students put aside their regular books to take part in the special program. They listened to guest speakers from many different countries. Most of these speakers were representatives of



DAG HAMMARSKJÖLD, United Nations Secretary-General, recently visited the troubled Israeli-Arab region, and is working hard to arrange a peaceful settlement between the 2 sides

foreign lands serving in embassies in our nation's capital.

In addition to these talks, students saw movies showing people and places around the globe. During the week-long program, Bladensburg students also viewed Chinese and Japanese plays, and saw entertainers from various parts of the world.

## Equal Air Time

Soon after President Eisenhower made a radio and television talk explaining his decision to seek a second term, Democratic candidates for the Presidency asked for equal air time to talk to the nation. Throughout this election year, we shall undoubtedly hear a great deal about other similar requests for air time by political opponents. Here, in brief, are some questions and answers on this matter:

*Who supervises the radio and television industry?*

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), an agency of the federal government.

*What does the FCC say regarding political broadcasts?*

The agency says that owners of transmitters must permit a "fair and balanced presentation" of different opinions. If a station gives free broadcast time to any qualified candidate for public office, it must give equal air time to "all other such candidates for that office."

*May a station deny a candidate equal opportunity to state his case if it disagrees with his views or if it feels that he cannot possibly be elected anyway?*

No. Under FCC rules, a station is not free to decide against broadcasts by any candidates for such reasons. Of course, radio and TV officials aren't required to give free air time to someone, such as a communist, who is not recognized legally as a candidate for public office.

*May a radio or TV station speak up in favor of a specific candidate?*

Yes. But the station must point out that it is stating its own opinion on the matter, and it must be ready to give free and equal time to persons who may want to present the opposing point of view.

## Page Boys

School bells ring at 6:30 a.m. for the 76 boys attending one of the nation's most unusual schools. Every morning while Congress or the Supreme Court is in session, the students of the Capital Page School go to their classes in a corner of the Library of Congress. At 9:45 classes are over, and the boys report for duty at 10.

Pages do many jobs for the nation's lawmakers and Supreme Court Justices. Running errands and distributing important papers and copies of laws are all part of a day's work for them.

The teen-age messengers, who come from all over the nation, attend school in their home towns when Congress or the Supreme Court is not in session. But the working hours of our lawmakers and justices won't allow the boys to attend regular schools when they



SPRING will be welcome in Europe after that continent's hardest winter in its modern history. The European winter took more than 900 lives. The ice-bound ships shown above are in the seaport of Hamburg, in West Germany.

are in Washington. That's why Congress set up a special school to help them carry on their studies.

The pages, who are from 14 to 18 years old, have average earnings of about \$235 a month. They are picked for their jobs by congressmen and the marshal of the Supreme Court.

### Here and There

West Germany's Christian Democratic Party, headed by Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, appears to be regaining some of the support lost in the past few months (see March 5 issue of this paper). In a recent local election, the Christian Democrats won a smashing victory at the polls. This election victory, Adenauer supporters believe, is a good indication that the Christian Democrats will be victorious

in the next nation-wide contest to be held in 1957.

South Viet Nam is putting the finishing touches on its new constitution. A newly elected legislative body is now working on the document.

In this election contest, the voters overwhelmingly supported candidates who favored the constitution drawn up by the land's leader, Ngo Dinh Diem. Hence, the election is regarded as a victory for Diem, who has led the little Asian land since June 1954.

### What Next in Cyprus?

Will Britain be able to keep control of Cyprus, one of her most important military bases in the Mediterranean region? Will the dispute between Britain and Greece over the future of Cyprus lead to serious trouble between

the 2 Mediterranean defense partners? These are some of the questions that have been raised by the latest flare-ups in Cyprus.

Many of the island's people, large numbers of whom are of Greek origin, demand union with Greece. This movement is supported by the Greek government. But Britain feels that she must keep control of Cyprus, which she has ruled since the late 1800's, because it is her last remaining defense stronghold in the eastern Mediterranean.

Last week, new outbreaks of rioting and bloodshed rocked Cyprus after British officials forced Archbishop Makarios, leader of the movement demanding union with Greece, to leave the island. The British, after many months of talk, were unable to reach an agreement with Makarios regarding the future of Cyprus.

Now, both Britain and Greece are striving to end the trouble in Cyprus, and they are trying to work out a plan acceptable to all sides concerned.

### Campaign Issue

The Democrats say they will take the farm issue to the voters now that their plan for government aid to farmers has been defeated in the Senate. At the same time, certain Democratic leaders are still trying to get Senate approval of their farm program, which had been passed by the House last year.

About 10 days ago, the Senate voted down the Democratic program for government guarantees, or supports, for the prices farmers get for some of their crops. Most Republicans opposed this program, and most Democrats favored it.

The administration farm program, among other things, calls for government price supports at moderate and flexible levels instead of the relatively high and rigid levels sought by the Democrats.

### Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) racial problems, and (2) our overseas information program.

## SPORTS

If anyone still doubts that Ted Williams of the Boston Red Sox and Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals are the 2 greatest hitters in baseball today, he should take a look at the records. Between them, these 2 diamond performers monopolize the lifetime offensive records among players now active in the big leagues. Marks that one or the other hold include:

Most runs scored—1,493 by Musial.

Most hits—2,597 by Musial.

Most 2-base hits—539 by Musial.

Most 3-base hits—156 by Musial.

Most home runs—394 by Williams.

Most runs batted in—1,470 by Williams.

Highest batting average—.348 by Williams.

★

For sheer size and number of entrants, there is probably no sporting event anywhere that can match the big bowling tournament now going on in Rochester, New York.

More than 31,000 bowlers are competing in the annual championships of the American Bowling Congress. The tournament, which started early in March, runs for 78 days. More than 5,800 5-man teams are entered in the competition. They come from 40 states, Alaska, and 3 foreign countries.

The competition is taking place in Rochester's brand-new War Memorial Building where dozens of glistening alleys have been installed. More than 6,000 sets of pins will be used. Prizes total more than \$400,000. Some 60 pin boys will be kept busy, setting up the flying hardwood.



RON DELANY, Villanova track man

Seldom has there been a track season when one man so dominated the mile run as Ron Delany, a 21-year-old Irishman, did this winter. The slim, dark-haired youth from Dublin was still undefeated after 8 races.

Delany shows a rare indifference to record breaking. As long as he can cross the finish line ahead of the other runners, he doesn't care how long it takes him. Consequently, unless he is hard pressed by a speedy opponent, he seldom approaches record-breaking time.

Ron, who is now attending Villanova University near Philadelphia, intends to head back to Ireland in June. He hopes to represent his country in the Olympic Games this year before launching out on a business career.

—By HOWARD SWEET

## THE LIGHTER SIDE

An instrument has been invented in Russia that is said to be similar to a bagpipe but much easier to play. That country seems to like nothing but trouble.

★

Lady: Have you been offered work?  
Tramp: Only once, madam. Outside of that I've had nothing but kindness.

★

"Waiter, call the manager. I've never seen anything as tough as this steak!"  
"Well, you will, sir, if I call the manager."

★

"White man glad to see red man," a tourist said to an Indian. "White man hopes Big Chief is feeling tiptop this morning."

"Hey, Jake," the Indian called, "come here and listen to this bozo; he's great."

The designer of fighter planes was studying a stuffed bird in a museum.

"That bird appears to interest you, sir," ventured an attendant.

"It certainly does," was the reply. "Its wing design appears to infringe on some of my patents."

★

In some respects the idea of fingerprinting children seems to be a good one. At least it will settle the question as to who used the guest towel in the bathroom.

★

"Is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks so, but he talks in his sleep."

★

Authorities are unable to find a locomotive which disappeared in New Jersey. Apparently, it didn't leave any tracks.



"Would you mind telling me just what was supposed to happen?"

# Mexico Makes Progress

(Continued from page 1)

there are adobe huts and Indian dwellings made of woven reeds. Patches of corn make green splashes on the brown hillsides.

In the larger cities, one may find skyscrapers, wide boulevards, modern factories, and neat homes topped with television antennas. Housewives shop in supermarkets, and see Hollywood films at motion picture theaters. This is the new Mexico, now rapidly coming to the fore.

Over the past few years, Mexico has made real headway toward becoming a modern nation. Industrial output has doubled since 1951. Farm production is climbing. Like Canada and the United States, Mexico is—for the most part—enjoying good times.

While industry is coming along fast, Mexico is still mainly a farming nation. About 3 out of every 4 Mexicans make a living from the soil. Among the crops are wheat, cotton, coffee, corn, sugar cane, oranges, and sisal hemp (used in making twine). Production of cotton, the country's chief money-making crop, rose 15 per cent last year.

Mineral wealth furnishes a basis for industrial growth. Mexico leads the world in the production of silver. She also mines gold, lead, zinc, copper, iron, and coal. As one of the big oil-producing nations, Mexico has doubled petroleum output since 1938.

## Nation's Factories

Many of the country's factories prepare wheat, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, sisal, and minerals for use. In recent years, the manufacture of such products as silk and rayon yarn, cement, glass, paper, and shoes has become increasingly important.

How much progress Mexico has made in a generation is indicated by a few figures. For example, electric power has increased almost 25 times in the past 20 years. Cement output has more than tripled since 1940.

Steel production more than doubled between 1945 and 1955.

Today Mexico has 40 per cent more people than it had in 1940, but farms and factories have increased their output far more than 40 per cent. Thus, there are considerably more goods available for each Mexican than was the case 16 years ago.

As encouraging as this progress is, it cannot obscure the fact that Mexico's living standards are still much below those of her northern neighbors. Average income in Mexico is only about \$160 a year as compared to more than \$1,800 in our country. Almost 90 per cent of Mexican families have a cash income of less than \$10 a week.

## Electric Power

Only about 33 per cent of Mexican families have electricity in their homes as compared to about 95 per cent of U. S. families. In our country, 19 out of 20 families own radios, but in Mexico only 5 out of 20 families possess them. Auto ownership south of the border is limited to 1 family out of 25.

Poverty creates health and education problems. Life expectancy in Mexico at birth is only about 40 as compared to more than 65 in the United States. Malaria and typhoid are today being conquered, but disease still takes many lives. There are too few doctors.

Even though the government has tackled the literacy problem vigorously, close to 40 per cent of Mexicans cannot read or write. The country is suffering from a shortage of school buildings and teachers.

A persistent problem is that of securing enough food for the nation. Much of Mexico is too dry for crops. Only about 13 per cent of the country has enough rain the year round.

Irrigation projects are helping boost food production in many parts of the



MEXICAN GIRL AND BOY wearing the colorful costumes of their country

nation. The 1,750,000 acres now irrigated is expected to be more than tripled in time.

In a river basin south of Veracruz, the government is undertaking a big project which has been compared to our own Tennessee Valley Authority. Here at the narrow waist of Mexico in the Papaloapam River Valley, a tremendous reclamation project is being carried out. The project will not only make additional farm land but will create electric power and control floods. Already the undertaking is bringing new life to an area about the size of New Hampshire and Massachusetts combined.

Visitors to Mexico are impressed today with the air of bustle and activity to be found there. The desire to push

ahead and achieve a better life is apparent. Perhaps the biggest factor in stimulating this feeling is the stability of the Mexican government.

At one time, Mexico was as troubled by revolutions as many Latin American lands still are. There were frequent uprisings. But today Mexico has gone longer without having her government upset by revolution than any other country in Latin America. Peace and stability make long-range planning possible.

Contributing to Mexico's soundness are her close ties with the United States. Today American investors have about \$600,000,000 at work in the land to the south. These funds are helping to build factories, dams, and other projects.

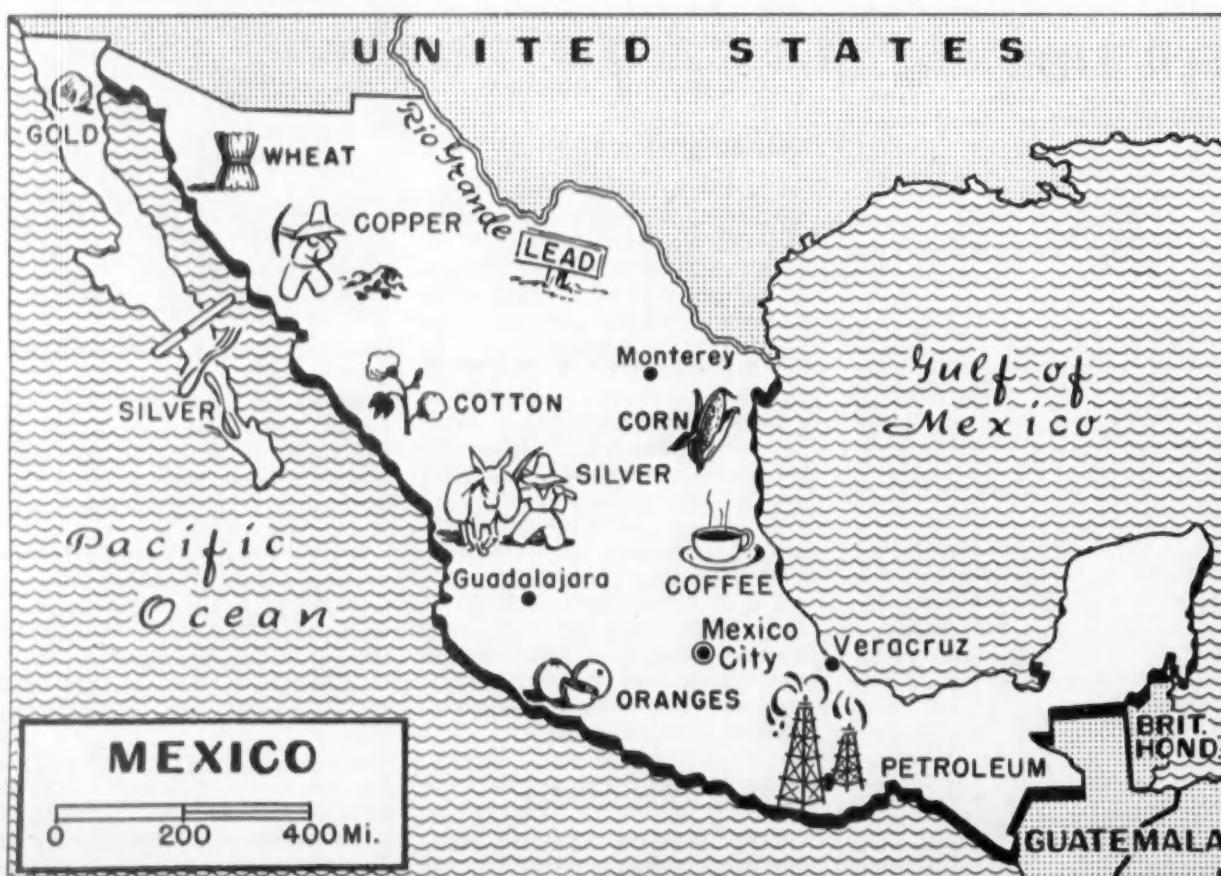
Moreover, some 15,000 U. S. businessmen are living and working in Mexico. General Motors, Radio Corporation of America, Eastman Kodak, and Sears Roebuck are but a few of the big American firms which have set up shop in Mexico.

## Trade with U. S.

Trade is another strong bond between Mexico and us. As Mexico's major trading partner, we bought three-quarters of the goods that our southern neighbor sold outside its borders last year. Our main purchases were coffee, oil, and various metals. We supplied Mexico with more than 80 per cent of what she bought from other lands. Purchases from us included chemicals, autos, various types of machinery, and other iron and steel products.

Playing a big part in achieving closer U. S.-Mexican ties is the increased mingling among the peoples of the 2 lands. Last year, 550,000 American tourists visited Mexico. The millions of dollars they spent there gave Mexico's economy a real boost.

Each year thousands of Mexican laborers come to the United States to help plant and harvest crops in our states near Mexico. Most enter legally, but some come illegally. The latter are known as "wetbacks," since



MADE UP mostly of a great plateau, Mexico is about a fourth as large as the United States. Population is close to 30,000,000.

many of them swim the Río Grande River, separating Mexico and Texas, to escape border patrols of the U. S. Immigration Service. The number of "wetbacks" has dropped substantially in recent years.

The laborers take back money to Mexico which helps raise living standards there. Of equal importance, perhaps, are the ideas and impressions of the United States which they carry back with them. The workers have seen how their northern neighbors live, and are encouraged to raise their own living standards. They have seen, too, how crops can be increased by the use of machinery, irrigation, and good farming methods. They are quick to promote these ideas in their own country.

Mexico's future looks bright. Increasing industrialization, it is felt, will create more jobs. As they receive more cash income, Mexicans will create a big market for products of all kinds. Rising living standards will enable the nation to solve its health and education problems. This pattern of progress is what Mexico's leaders are hoping the future will bring.

One obstacle which might delay progress is rising prices. The cost of living went up about 16 per cent last year. The Mexican government is confident, though, that it can check inflation and keep Mexico on the road to becoming a modern, thriving land. How the United States and Canada can help Mexico reach its goal may be one topic which will be discussed when the leaders of the 3 big North American nations meet this month.

—By HOWARD SWEET



MEXICAN railway engineer



MEXICO'S size compared to U.S.



LITTLE girl with her pet goat



IN LAOS, a refugee from communist-held areas in Viet Nam looks over a CARE food package while his son watches the cameraman

## Poverty Engulfs Laos

Country Needs Schools, Roads, Factories

FOR many years, Laos, along with Viet Nam (now divided into 2 lands) and Cambodia, was a part of French Indochina. Between 1946 and 1954, French forces in that region were fully occupied in a war against communist-led rebels. During this period, Laos was allowed to assume more and more of the duties of self-government. In January of 1955, she achieved political and economic independence.

Today, although Laos is a member of the French Union, she is completely free (except for 2 northern provinces in communist hands). Her status is comparable to that of Canada under the Commonwealth of Nations.

Laos has an area of 89,000 square miles, slightly larger than our state of Kansas. Her population is a little over 2½ million. The nation is completely landlocked—it has no outlet to the sea. About three-quarters of the country is covered with forests. Much of the terrain is rugged and mountainous, some peaks reaching a height of more than 8,000 feet.

Most of the people are descendants of a group which had its original home in southwest China, but was driven out of that area in the 13th century by the powerful Kublai Khan. Smaller portions of the population are of Malayan and Indonesian backgrounds. The majority of the people are followers of the Buddhist religion.

Laos is a constitutional monarchy. The King, who spends most of his time in the royal capital at Luang Prabang, has little real power. Laws are drawn up by a National Assembly of 39 members elected by the adult male population of the nation. This legislative body is located in the city of Vientiane.

The most important single fact to remember about Laos is that the land is extremely underdeveloped. The economy is almost completely agricultural. Rice is the principal crop, followed in importance by corn, cotton, vegetables, and tobacco. Coffee is one of the main exports. There is not a single factory in the entire country. There are only a few small mines, where salt, rock, and tin are excavated in meager quantities.

Transportation facilities are very limited. A large percentage of trade is carried on along the Mekong River.

This body of water borders or runs through most of the length of the country. There are no railroads. Products are carried overland by elephants following jungle trails.

Laos is severely handicapped by her lack of an adequate transportation system. When crop failures occur in one section of the country, it is almost impossible to bring in food from other areas. Two recent fall-offs in the rice crop have resulted in widespread starvation and suffering.

As might be expected, very few persons in Laos have an opportunity to attend school. Most of the people cannot even write their own names. At the beginning of 1955, Laos had no lawyers, no trained scientists, 1 engineer, and 1 qualified civilian doctor.

In addition to such basic difficulties, Laos is faced with another problem—this one political in nature. Two of the country's northern provinces are in the hands of a communist government known as Pathet Lao. So far, all efforts to dislodge the group have failed.

Laos has a long way to go before she can provide her people with the necessities of life, to say nothing of



LAOS is an Indochinese land

the comforts of our modern civilization. Among other things, she needs paved roads, railroads, factories, and trained personnel. Her big hope lies in the possibility that foreign nations will invest capital in the land and help to develop its resources. Unless this is done, or outright foreign aid is granted, Laos will remain poor and an easy target for communism.

—By TIM COSS

## Meaning of Rights

By Clay Coss

WHAT are your rights? What are your duties in connection with them? Do you use your rights properly? Do you have a mistaken idea of just what they are, and what they should mean to you?

Many people do a great deal of loose and careless thinking on this subject. They are forever talking about what they have a right to do, but they think too little about their responsibilities.

Each of you, for example, has a right to an education, but no one can give it to you on a platter. All that others can grant you is an opportunity to become educated. The right is negative and worthless unless you achieve an education through your own efforts—unless you make proper use of the expensive schooling facilities provided for you and all other American youths.

You may properly say that you have a right to a job. It is generally recognized as a duty of society to see to it that everyone has an opportunity to work at some gainful occupation.

This does not mean, though, that the world or the country owes you a living. You make the right to work effective only by practicing habits of industry and dependability. You must contribute your particular talents and a fair share of your time and energy if you are to benefit yourself and others by your right to work. All that society owes you is a chance to work. The rest is in your hands.

You may feel that you have a right to seek such entertainment as you may choose. But you have no moral justification to engage in any activity that is injurious to you, or that interferes with the welfare and happiness of others.

You may insist that you have the privilege of saying whatever you please about any subject that comes to your mind. You do, indeed, have a legal right to express yourself freely, although you cannot engage in slander or libel, nor can you make statements which create a "clear and present" danger to public order.

Along with the legal right to speak, however, goes the obligation to know something about the subject you discuss. No one has a moral right to state false facts or express ignorant opinions; to say things which hurt the feelings of others or needlessly damage their reputations. In other words, it is wrong to use the right of free speech in a destructive or harmful manner toward others.

All things considered, it would be better for us to talk more about what is the right thing to do and less about what we have a right to do. By following this course, we shall avoid confusion in our thinking, and find fewer excuses for unworthy conduct.

Americans, young and old, possess many precious rights which are not enjoyed by large numbers of people in other lands. These privileges, instead of being abused, should be fully appreciated and used in a responsible manner.



Clay Coss

## Career for Tomorrow - - - Repairing Watches

THE first mechanical clock was invented in the 1100's. Ever since then, skilled persons have been needed to repair and adjust timepieces.

**Your duties**, if you choose this field, will be to repair, clean, and adjust all types of clocks and watches. The work is not as easy as it sounds. Before you can undertake any job, you must know how to take a timepiece apart and reassemble the pieces (there are more than a hundred of them). Not every job calls for the complete dismantling of a watch or clock, of course, but each requires a thorough knowledge of the timepiece and the ability to keep all the parts in balance.

**Your qualifications** should include a high degree of manual dexterity—the ability to use your hands in performing minute operations. You should also have excellent eyesight and a great deal of patience.

**Your training**, after you finish high school, should include study for a year or 2 in one of the special schools that give courses in this field. Some of these schools are better than others; so if you are considering one, be sure that it is among the best. The U. S. Department of Labor points out that many watch repair shops will employ only the graduates of better schools. Check with the State Director of Vocational Education, whose offices are in your state capital, about the schools in your area.

A few states (Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Wisconsin) require that watch repairmen be licensed before they can work independently. Licenses are

granted to those who can pass examinations in the field.

Two organizations—the Horological Institute of America, and the United Horological Association of America—issue certificates to watch repairmen who pass examinations given by these groups. Such certificates are gener-



WATCHMAKER at his bench

ally accepted by employers as evidence of a man's qualifications in this work.

**Job opportunities** for watch repairmen are expected to increase slowly but steadily in the years to come. Most repairmen work in jewelry stores or in shops specializing in watch repairing. A number of them open up shops of their own. Finally, some persons skilled in this work are employed in watch factories, repairing defective timepieces that have been returned to

where they were made. Repairmen do not make clocks and watches.

Watchmaking differs greatly from the repair work. Persons employed in this work make the parts for new watches and assemble them. They usually learn their duties while on the job, and the training period is short as compared to that of repairers.

**Your earnings** as a beginning watch repairman are likely to be between \$40 and \$60 a week. Experienced persons generally earn between \$4,000 and \$8,000 a year.

**Advantages** are (1) repairmen usually have steady employment in good times and bad; (2) salaries are fairly good; and (3) skilled persons who have the necessary funds and business ability can start a profitable business of their own.

**One disadvantage** is the strain that comes from working long hours with complicated and delicate mechanisms. Also, competition for the better jobs is keen.

Though most watch repair workers are men, women can also find employment opportunities in this field.

**Further information** can be secured from the Horological Institute of America, 2026 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Virginia; and the United Horological Association, 1901 East Colfax Avenue, Denver 6, Colorado.

You can get a valuable pamphlet entitled "Watch and Clock Repairman," from the Michigan Employment Security Commission, 7310 Woodward Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. Send 25 cents when ordering.

—By ANTON BERLE

## News Quiz

### Republican Plans

1. How does Eisenhower, if re-elected, plan to handle his duties as President? What does he say about his ability to carry the Presidential burden?
2. What do Democratic spokesmen say about that subject?
3. Give pro and con arguments of Republicans concerning Richard Nixon as the GOP Vice Presidential nominee.
4. Name some of the men who might be chosen as GOP Vice Presidential candidate if Nixon is not.
5. What does Eisenhower say about Nixon and the Vice Presidential race?
6. How does Eisenhower intend to campaign? What effect is his method likely to have upon Democratic campaign strategy?
7. List several of the major campaign issues, aside from those involving the candidates' personal qualifications.

### Discussion

1. Do you think Eisenhower, in saying that he is willing to run again, made a wise decision? Why or why not?
2. Who do you believe would make the strongest Republican Vice Presidential nominee? Explain your position.

### Mexico Moves Ahead

1. Name the 3 North American leaders scheduled to meet later this month.
2. Why does Mexico seem more "foreign" than Canada to many U. S. citizens?
3. Of what main groups is Mexico's population composed?
4. In what respects is Mexico a land of contrasts?
5. Describe industrial development in that country.
6. What are its leading crops?
7. Compare living conditions there with those in the United States.
8. Describe some of the ways in which the United States influences Mexico.

### Discussion

1. Which of the problems confronting Mexico do you feel most needs a speedy solution? Explain.
2. Do you think that a strong and prosperous Mexico is important to the welfare of the United States? Why or why not?

### Miscellaneous

1. What are the latest events in the Middle East that indicate there may be serious trouble ahead?
2. Briefly describe President Eisenhower's most recent disarmament proposal.
3. Who is Adolfo Ruiz Cortines?
4. What are some FCC rules regarding political broadcasts over radio and television?
5. What was the cause of new flare-ups which broke out in Cyprus last week? Why is this dispute considered to be so serious?
6. Describe the duties, method of selection, and education of Capitol Hill page boys.

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### Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (b) respectable; 2. (c) unyielding; 3. (a) inconsistent; 4. (d) outmoded and old-fashioned; 5. (a) concise; 6. (b) doubtful; 7. (d) deception; 8. (a) regret.

## Historical Background - - Election Campaigns

PRESIDENT Eisenhower says he will not tour the nation to make campaign speeches in his bid for a second term (see page 1 story). But the Chief Executive will probably make a few appearances in certain cities, and he plans to make wide use of radio and television in his appeal to the voters for support.

One reason why the President doesn't plan to make extensive cross-country campaign tours is that he wants to conserve his health. His "work and rest" program, he says, won't give him much time to go "barnstorming" during the 1956 campaign.

Actually, a number of our former Presidential candidates conducted "stay-at-home" campaigns even though they did not have radio and TV, as office-seekers now do, to help them get in touch with voters. In the Presidential races of the early 1800's, candidates for the nation's highest elective office generally made few campaign speeches. In fact, Thomas Jefferson and others of his time felt it was "undignified to plead for votes."

But later in the 1800's, certain Presidential candidates began to use barnstorming tactics in their bid for office. Horace Greeley, who headed a combined Democratic-Liberal Republican ticket in 1872, stumped the countryside and made as many speeches as he could. His opponent, Republican President Ulysses Grant who was running for a second term, stayed in the White House and took no active part in getting himself re-elected. Grant

won the election race by a wide margin.

Later, in the 1896 Presidential race, Democratic candidate William Jennings Bryan conducted the most active campaign up to that time. He traveled some 18,000 miles and made more than 600 speeches. But he lost to Republican William McKinley who stayed at home in Canton, Ohio, and conducted a "front porch" campaign. McKinley spoke to those groups of voters who came to see him in Canton. He won a second term in much the same way.

Republican Warren Harding won the 1920 Presidential race by doing most of his campaigning from his



BOTH Herbert Hoover (left) and Franklin D. Roosevelt campaigned extensively in the 1932 election contest.

front porch, too. In the weeks leading up to election day, Harding spoke to groups who visited him at his Marion, Ohio, home. His Democratic opponent, James Cox, also kept speech-making to a minimum.

The campaign slogan of Republican President Calvin Coolidge in 1924 was "Keep cool with Coolidge." Coolidge tried to follow his own advice by spending most of the campaign period

in the White House. He made only one major speech during the campaign and won the election.

There was a return to more active campaigning in the 1928 contest. Both Republican candidate Herbert Hoover and his Democratic opponent Alfred Smith stumped the countryside making speeches. Hoover won.

In 1932, Hoover campaigned much harder than he had done 4 years before, but he lost to Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt. Roosevelt also made numerous campaign speeches throughout the nation. He was a vigorous campaigner again in 1936, 1940, and 1944, and won the Presidency each time he ran. In addition to making many personal appearances in various parts of the nation, Roosevelt campaigned extensively over the radio.

President Harry Truman won the 1948 contest after traveling 31,500 miles and making 350 speeches across the nation. In addition to his barnstorming tours he campaigned over the radio and to some extent over TV, which was then only a few years old. His opponent, Republican Thomas Dewey, also toured the nation but didn't make as many speeches as Truman did.

In the 1952 campaign, both Eisenhower and his Democratic opponent, Adlai Stevenson, visited one city after another by plane and train. The winning candidate, Eisenhower, traveled more than 49,000 miles and made some 228 speeches. Both candidates also made numerous radio and TV appearances.

—By ANTON BERLE